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WHAT THEY'RE SAYING IS: "THE PEOPLE, YES"
Iraqis cheer a chief of Baghdad, Vice Premier Col. Abdul Arif, as he takes off in a helicopter for a swing around the country to explain the revolution. Arabs everywhere get the idea quickly but Western diplomats at the UN (see right) are having trouble with their lessons.

NEAR-SUMMIT AT THE UN?

U.S., Britain groping for a way out of Middle East fiasco

By Elmer Bendiner

WHEN THE EMERGENCY session of the UN Assembly was decided upon as the proper body to resolve the Middle-East crisis there was considerable talk, mainly by President Eisenhower, of the right of small nations to an equal voice in the debate. But history quickly deserted the great blue-and-gold Assembly Hall for the corridors and the smoke-filled rooms where UN Secy. Gen. Dag Hammarskjold was trying to arrange a closed-door near-summit meeting of the foreign ministers of the great powers to decide on war or peace.

Britain's Sir Pierson Dixon had been asking for such a meeting. The Soviet Union's Andrei Gromyko in his opening speech at the Assembly said he was prepared to sit down "even with the United States." France had been persuaded to send Foreign Minister Maurice Couve de Murville to New York. Dulles, still coy about meetings even half-way to the summit, let it be known that he had conferred privately with Gromyko on Aug. 12 and might do so again. The Dulles-Gromyko talks were not necessarily significant because Dulles in the past has conferred with Russians and others, supporting the contention that he is ready at any time to say no to anybody. Still, a near-summit seemed accessible.

THE PRESIDENT SPEAKS: The formal Assembly sessions provided the pomp and defined the circumstances under which the statesmen were to come to grips with each other in private. The Assembly got down to business on Aug. 13 when Mr. Eisenhower strode down the aisle and seated himself in the blue, throne-like chair at the side of the rostrum reserved for dignitaries. The Asssembly had risen in respect to the President. They listened attentively as he spoke but his message seemed as tired and old as the President looked, as barren of promise as the stooped frame of Secy. Dulles who took his place as head of the U.S. delegation.

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UNCLE TOM AND THE BOSSES

Rep. Powell's victory reaches far beyond Harlem

By Louis E. Burnham

TWO NIGHTS AFTER the Tammany tiger had failed miserably in an all-out effort to un-horse him as Democratic representative from Harlem's 16th Congressional District, Adam Clayton Powell was riding high on his sound truck in Harlem's streets. He had come out again, after the Aug. 12 primary elections, he said, to thank the people of the community for what they had done "not just for me, but for yourselves."

What the people had done was to give Powell a whopping three-to-one victory over his Tammany-backed opponent, City Councilman Earl Brown. The vote, 14,837 to 4,935, was bound to have wide repercussions in the political life of the nation's largest Negro community, in this fall's campaign in New York State, and in the 1960 presidential campaign.

$100,000 WAR CHEST: Tammany leader Carmine G. DeSapio had said the machine's effort to deny Powell an eighth consecutive term was based on the fiery Congressman's support of Eisenhower in the 1956 election. Brown had harped on the fact that Powell was persona non grata with the Democratic brass and that the voters needed a Congressman who could get patronage and legislation which the community needed.

The Tammany steamroller was in the hands of political pros and powered by a war-chest estimated at $100,000. Seven assembly district leaders saw that doorbells were rung, that the community was flooded with slick literature and that nobody could avoid the image of their candidate as a "doer" not just a "talker."

But the issue that "took" in Harlem was the one that Powell hurled into the campaign at a mammoth May 17th street rally and kept repeating until primary day: bossism and Uncle Tomism. His

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Grant in Oakland Tribune
The moment is now

An editorial: Will you help put Peace on the ballot?

EUGENE DEBS SAID IT first and best: "Better to vote for what you want and not get it than to vote for what you don't want and get it." In New York State this November enlightened voters will have a chance to do just that—if the Independent-Socialist ticket succeeds in its petition campaign to put a statewide slate on the ballot.

This is the last effective week for residents of the State to do something about it: the signatures must be filed in the first week of September. At least 50 signatures are required in each of the 62 counties. The campaign is going well but the hostility of the political machines in the state is unyielding, and far more than the minimum number of signatures will be required in each county to survive the challenges and the trickery.

We urge every reader who has a petition form to get it filled and send it in at once. If you are approached for your name, sign up and direct the canvasser to others who will sign. A strong showing in the petition drive will give the movement its biggest pre-election shot in the arm. (See ad on p. 6.)

This urging is directed to socialists and to non-socialists alike, to all who believe in and insist on the traditional democratic right of any group to put its platform before the people.

THE LAST WEEKS have brought a most unusual combination of opposition to the Independent-Socialist ticket. From the press in general—with the exception of the N.Y. **Times** and the N.Y. **Post** whose stories have been eminently fair — there have been sneers or silence. From the cob-webbed Socialist Party-Social Democratic Federation have come warnings that the new group is dominated by "pro-Soviet" elements. From the Communist Party leadership have come warnings that the independent movement is controlled by "anti-Soviet" elements.

The new group can't be both and if the silly argument must be countenanced, it should be said of course that it is neither. It is an attempt to place on the ballot and into the area of free and open discussion the possibility of a socialist alternative for America. It believes in co-existence with the socialist world and an end to war; in full integration of the Negro people North and South; in full civil liberties for all Americans; in a free and democratic labor movement. It believes overall in a cooperative system of socialism which it feels is superior to the "profits-first system" of capitalism with its recurring wars, depressions and deprivation of liberties.

The people who placed this ticket and this platform in the field are sincere and honest people who want

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THE MAIL BAG

For a socialist society

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

It was a great people's movement that gave birth to the GUARDIAN. It must be a great people's movement that can renew the effectiveness of the GUARDIAN and help it along financially. It must rally the people around it if it isn't to suffer the fate of other progressive political organs of the recent past.

"Before working men and women may become interested in socialism they must gain adequate information about what capitalism actually is, how it works, what it means to them and their children, and its implications are upon society as a whole . . ."

This paragraph is from Otto Nathan's review of "Toward a Socialist America" published in the June 23 issue of the GUARDIAN. I cannot conceive of a more forthright and clear statement of tasks cut out for the paper. If you fail us, where can we turn?

I. Shappin

Likes independents

SEATTLE, WASH.

Am heartened by the United Independent - Socialist conclave back your way.

Lyle Mercer

Work clothes

ANAHEIM, CALIF.

The entire country will be watching the New York campaign. Keep your work clothes on, we're behind you, call on us. Here's to a real celebration in November. Possibly a national conference?

Steve Roberts

Chapter & verse

NEW YORK, N.Y.

Re independent political action: We feel that the words of Giorgio Amendola, member of the Central Committee of the Italian Communist Party (Dec. '57 "Rinascita") sum up our view.

"Confronted by the difficulties of a struggle for socialism which had to be carried on under the specific conditions prevailing in our country, sectarian maximalism, seeking facile victory for the revolution, through the 'big choice' ended by giving in to reformist capitulation."

Lew and Anita Baum

Detroit campaign

DETROIT, MICH.

I consider our Socialist election campaign here in Michigan part of the general movement to free the labor vote from the stifling bonds of the Democratic Party. The inspiring vote polled by Dr. Holland Roberts in California demonstrates what is possible.

Many have thought we have less chance here than in other states of exposing the false notions of those who advocate labor support of the Democrats. But there are already indications that here too there is a new awakening. It is not possible to dismiss the fact that we in the Socialist Workers Party got 35,000 signatures last winter to put our party on the ballot.

Also symptomatic was the campaign of Carl Stellato, UAW Local 600 president, to unseat Rep. Lesinski in the Democratic primaries. Lesinski is one of those Democrats who is always careful to make the record for labor-endorsed bills. But such people are now being judged not only by their "liberal" front. They are judged also by what they failed to do. This accounts for the close vote in the contest even though Lesinski won it.

Gov. Williams is one of those "liberal" Democrats who, like Lesinski, will have a good deal of explaining to do. He has failed to produce anything beyond the Eisenhower extension of unemployment relief. Nothing has come from the Governor's office to protect the unemployed from foreclosures and evictions. Williams' only serious answer to unemployment in this state is more war contracts for the auto corporations.

He has expressed as little concern for civil liberties as other Democratic proponents of super-armaments to save the economy. In 1952 he signed Michigan's anti-communist Trucks Law, and we would still be saddled with it had it not been for the Supreme Court ruling in the Nelson case.

I know our Socialist campaign would have a greater appeal if we had been able to organize a united Socialist ticket in Michigan. We tried. But big segments of the radical and progressive forces here have so long been submerged in the Democratic party that they weren't able to find their way to the surface in time this year. I am sure 1960 will be a different story, thanks in large part to the example you in New York state are setting.

Frank Lovell, SWP candidate for Governor of Michigan

How Crazy Can You Get Dept.

No entry was deemed worthy of the Crazy award this week. Surely our press has not suddenly become sane. Comb harder, friends, if you want to win a year's free subscription.

Owned by all

POPLAR BLUFF, MO.

It is high time that we scrutinize seriously the soundness of the so-called united action of socialists in collaboration with the Communist Party's splinter, the Socialist Workers Party, which is in no way interested in socialism but which, as in Russia and all her satellites, retains the system of wage slavery, a commodity-production economy with all its brutal oppression of the working class producers of wealth, who live in poverty under a ruthless dictator.

The pseudo-Socialist Workers are receiving invitations for a high ride and a hard fall just as in all capitalist countries falsely labeled communist or socialist and other deceptive phrasing to deceive the working class.

I trust that you take your stand for a wageless, tradeless, commodityless, classless, moneyless society in which all means for producing and distributing wealth shall be made the common ownership of all of the people, democratically controlled, and operated by and in the interest of all the people. Then and then only will you be contributing to the socialist cause.

J. T. Landis

[Reader Landis used to write us from Fairdealing, Mo. We hope that in moving to Poplar Bluff he has left behind a similarly stimulating Fairdealing "Maibag" correspondent.—Ed.]

Remembers when

EL SOBRANTE, CALIF.

It is hard for us oldsters to realize that we are living in the same country we were born in. When we were young militarism was a hated foreign system. Outside Dixie democracy was taken for granted. Now, in the midst of mechanical achievements we find democracy under attack.

Yours for Restoration of the Republic.

G. N. McCullough

Gnawing word

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

In our household the GUARDIAN is the only publication bearing resemblance to reality. Local newspapers and such are for the birds.

There is one thing however, which I believe could stand clarification. The public at large is aware of the meaning of integration, literally and physically. What keeps gnawing at me is the word "inter-racial." If we start with the premise that man and woman are members of the human race, why do we use that awful word "inter-racial?" To me the word is in the same group as "tolerance." We want more than tolerance — we seek adjustment and acceptance.

I suggest we start eliminating the word "inter-racial" from our writings, our minds, our hearts.

Vivian Johnson

Pro-human

CHILDWOLD, N.Y.

Why be disturbed about questionnaires that ask one's race? We can all just answer "Human."

Incidentally that's one race in whose favor we could use some prejudice.

Lewis Fisher

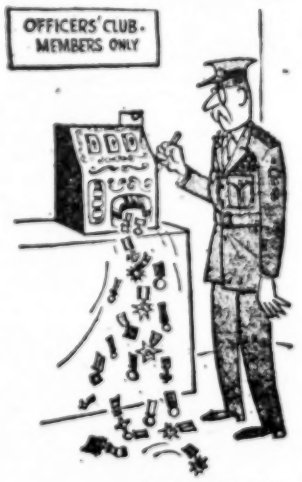
Frank E. Johnson Sr.

CHICAGO, ILL.

On July 16, 1958, we lost our dear friend Frank E. Johnson, Sr. His passing was a loss to the progressive movement, too, because he carried out in life the high principles in which he believed.

We enclose $5 for the GUARDIAN in his honor.

Ruth K. Greene



London Daily Mirror

Disturbed

PACOIMA, CALIF.

It appears that Adm. Quiggle jumped overboard from the Liner President Cleveland because he was "close to a nervous breakdown—and had a lot of tension." All this I could understand and I sympathize with his family.

But what really disturbed me was this paragraph:

"Quiggle was en route to San Diego to assume command of Amphibious Group I, Pacific Fleet."

Our lives and the lives of all the peoples of the world are in the hands or can be in the hands of such men, for no doubt such commands as Quiggle was going to assume carry atomic weapons. No matter what assurances or safeguards President Eisenhower offers me, I can easily imagine that the chief of the 6th, 7th or what have you fleet, also facing nervous collapse might, instead of destroying himself, give the fateful order to release an A-bomb.

A.S.

Judge's opinion

ORANGE, CALIF.

Over the years I have appreciated the splendid work for peace and progress of the GUARDIAN and wish you a growing influence in our country.

(Judge) Edward P. Totten

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REPORT TO READERS

Notes on a reunion

ONE DAY LAST WEEK I was sitting in a pleasant living room whose windows, graced with flower boxes, overlooked a quiet, tree-lined square. The phone rang and my companion got up to answer it.

"I'm sorry I won't be able to make it today," I heard him say. "My colleague Jim Aronson is here, and we're having our first editorial conference in three years."

The living room was in London and the voice was that of Cedric Belfrage, and we were indeed having our first in-person talk about the GUARDIAN since that day in August, 1955, when we saw Cedric off to his involuntary departure for England under the watchful eye of the U.S. Dept. of Immigration.

This report, therefore, cannot be other than personal. Let me say right off that the Editor-in-Exile is in great shape. I doubt that he has ever been more active—writing, traveling, acting as host and guide to the flood of American visitors, and involving himself in a dozen activities having to do with Africa, British Guiana, international journalism, and lots more. About the American visitors he will write more himself soon; as I left he was about to take off for Southampton to meet the ship bearing America's most distinguished scholar, W. E. B. DuBois, and Shirley Graham DuBois.

WE TALKED FOR HOURS about the paper, the staff, the readers and what was going on in America—in long walks through Hyde Park, on a drive to Windsor, at dinner at the airport, and into the night at home. And we never finished. There were so many visitors who wanted to hear the news I brought, American exiles anxious for news of home, Englishmen, Africans, Chinese, Indians—the people who make London such a fascinating crossroads.

It was stimulating to spend an evening with Isaac Deutscher, the biographer of Stalin and Trotsky, to meet in person such sound and honest journalists as Basil Davidson and Gordon Schaffer, to sit with MP's Konni Zilliacus, Sydney Silverman and Julius Silverman at tea in the House of Parliament, even as the debate was going on over Jordan (and I thought to myself: if only we had people of this calibre and intelligence and modesty in the Congress). It was refreshing to walk the streets of a foreign country after 12 years, to talk to shopkeepers and bus drivers, to let seep into the consciousness the new impressions that help to shape and reshape one's thinking.

PERHAPS THE MOST EXCITING IMPRESSION that was left by London was the reception given to Paul Robeson. I was there during his second week in London, and came back to the city from France in time for his concert at the Royal Albert Hall on Aug. 10. You really have to be in Europe to understand how Europe feels about Robeson and how, through him, they express their love of good culture and contempt for the philistinism of American policy.

A charwoman greets him on an early morning walk; people on their way to work rush up to shake his hand; a cab driver refuses with indignation to accept payment; the press carries his picture at rehearsal for his concert with warm stories of his mood and his manner. A half-hour television show brings rave notices and an offer of a regular Paul Robeson Hour (turned down as too taxing).

On a Sunday afternoon, we were asked to the home of Peggy Middleton, a Labor member of the London County Council and one of the warmest and most dynamic women I have ever met. We lunched with Paul and Eslanda Robeson and the Belfrages (Mrs. B. had just, after three years of hard work, got her license to practice medicine in England) and the Middleton family, and then went out to the back lawn for a reception.

Mrs. Middleton had asked the local folk in to meet Paul—the doctor, the dustman (garbage collector), the postman, and the trades union branch man. There were children from an orphanage, a flock of teenagers, and Desmond Tay, from Ghana, who beat a welcome and a goodbye on his drum for the Robesons. Paul spoke a bit and he sang and the sun shone and everyone was aglow. This was his London and this little group of Greenwich people knew it.

THE CONCERT AT ALBERT HALL was a sensational success. The impressive circular-tiered auditorium, with 6,000 seats, was jampacked, and hundreds stood around the highest tier boxes. Paul sang beautifully; he was a little tense as he began but soon was relaxed to the extent that there were calls for "Joe Hill" from the rafters. When Lawrence Brown, his old friend and accompanist and a splendid musicologist, walked onto the stage, there was a thunder of applause. Brown had come over especially for the concert,

(Continued on Page 8)

A GREAT SCIENTIST IN THE FIGHT FOR PEACE

Frederic Joliot-Curie dies in Paris at 58

JEAN FREDERIC JOLIOT -CURIE, who as a scientist helped bring the atomic era to the world, and as a leader of the world peace movement tried to keep the atomic era from destroying the world, died in a Paris hospital last week as the result of an internal hemmorrhage. He had been ailing since an attack of hepatitis three years ago. He was 58.

He had been accorded his country's highest honors, the Legion of Honor and the Croix de Guerre with two palms. His scientific exploits had won him the Nobel Prize and his peace efforts the Stalin Prize. He had fought in the French resistance forces in the Nazi occupation.

As a boy Jean Frederic Joliot had an earnest ambition to be a chemist and his heroine was Marie Curie, the dedicated scientist who had discovered radium. She worked with her husband Pierre.

WHAT IT MEANT: After his schooling he gained one of his early ambitions when he went to work as Marie Curie's assistant. While there he fell in love with and married Marie Curie's daughter, Irene. Thus began another brilliant and fruitful partnership in science. He and his wife discovered that ordinarily inert elements could be artificially rendered radioactive by being bombarded with neutrons emitted from a naturally radioactive body.

The discovery made possible the use of radioactive substances in biology and medicine and consequent tremendous strides forward in research and therapy for millions. Their researches also led the couple to an understanding of atomic fission. They were among those who discovered that uranium elements, when struck by neutron streams, would split. They learned the process of the chain reaction that brought the world face to face with magnificent promise and awesome threat.

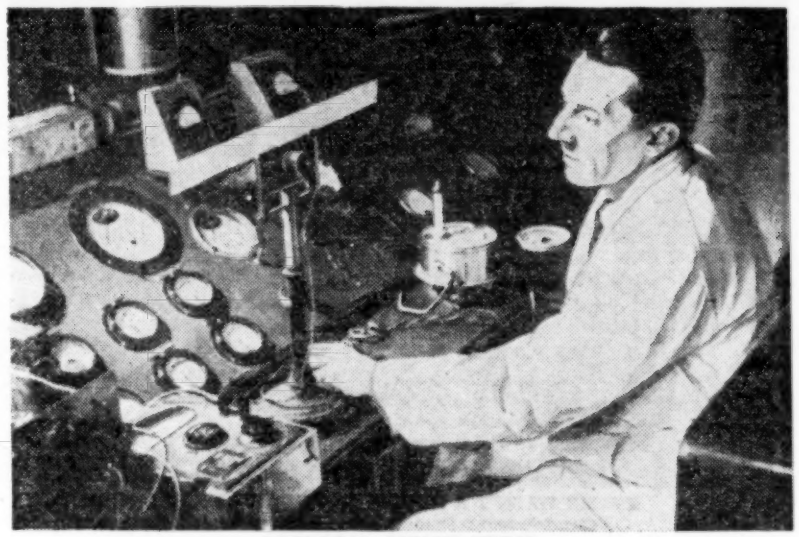
In 1935 the two were awarded the Nobel prize and in that year Joliot tacked on the name of Curie to his own.

HEAVY WATER: In November, 1939, the French minister of armaments asked him to begin work on atomic weapons to repel the Nazis. He then had all the knowledge he needed to set up a chain reaction and he had available large stocks of Belgian uranium. He needed only heavy water. There was a supply of it in Norway, then facing imminent invasion by the Nazis. Joliot-Curie flew to Norway, one jump ahead of the Nazis, and brought back the heavy water. By that time it was too late to set up formal atomic weapons research in France. He shipped the heavy water to London but stayed in France to join the Resistance. For the

rest of the war he led a unit of the French underground.

Politically Joliot-Curie had been a socialist. He had made several trips to the Soviet Union and publicly acclaimed the Soviets for their treatment of scientists and science. In 1942, after the Soviet Union had been invaded by the Nazis, Joliot-Curie joined what he considered the only party that could bring France to socialism, the Communist Party.

FOR SCIENCE AND PEACE: In 1946 Joliot-Curie became France's High Commissioner For Atomic Energy. In 1950 French Premier Georges Bidault "with regret" dismissed Joliot-Curie though he was unquestionably France's leading scientist. There was talk then that France had bowed to U.S. pressure. U.S. officials had said they could not share atomic secrets with France so long as a Communist remained as its high commissioner. Joliot-Curie's colleagues on the commission unanimously protested his dismissal and scientists throughout the world were critical.



FREDERIC JOLIOT-CURIE
"The things we can obtain in a world at peace . . ."

Joliot-Curie had said that no Frenchman, Communist or otherwise, could give to any foreign power "results that do not belong to him but to the community that has made it possible for him to work." Shortly before his dismissal he was among the first to sign the Stockholm petition for an unconditional ban on atomic weapons.

After his dismissal he and his wife continued to work quietly for science and peace until 1956 when Irene Curie died of blood cancer. He then took over his wife's post as director of the French Radium Institute. Also in 1956 he was elected to the Central Committee of the French CP.

GLAD TIDINGS: Joliot-Curie is survived by a son, Pierre, and a daughter, Mme. Helene Langevin.

Throughout the latter part of his life he was active in the World Council of Peace and for many years was its president. In that capacity he summed up his thoughts on the scientists' mission:

"Every moment they would be bringing 'glad tidings' to their brothers—tidings that would put to flight forever the haunting fears of natural disasters, of diseases which daily carry away men, women and children; tidings which would reduce the amount of man-hours necessary to ensure the essentials of life; tidings which would free everyone from mundane worries so that he could devote himself to the supreme joy of discovering and creating . . . Yes, and I will repeat again, these are not the promised perspectives of another world. They are the things we can obtain in a world at peace."

'ROT AND RUBBISH' IN JOHANNESBURG

South African treason trial gets under way

Special to the Guardian
JOHANNESBURG

IN A FORMER SYNAGOGUE in Pretoria on Aug. 11 South Africa's mass treason trial got under way. Each day the 92 accused must travel from Johannesburg, 40 miles away, because, police say, the "safety of the court" cannot be guaranteed in Johannesburg.

During last year's preliminary trials there were huge protest demonstrations which were broken up by small-arms fire and baton charges. Then there were 165 defendants but charges against 73 were withdrawn on the grounds that their "moral guilt" was less.

The defendants are active in the African Natl. Congress, the S. African Congress and other organizations dedicated to a fight against the white supremacy doctrines of the Strydom government. In 1954 the organizations held an assembly known as the Congress of the People and adopted a "Freedom Charter."

CONSPIRACY CHARGED: They were arraigned for preliminary hearings in Johannesburg's drill hall in December, 1956. The prosecution presented some 8,000 documents and 1,000 speeches as evidence of opposition to white supremacy, a charge the defendants have all cheerfully admitted. But the prosecution alleges, on the basis of these charges, that the defendants conspired to "subvert, overthrow and destroy the state . . . make active preparation for a violent revolution . . . and/or establish a Communist state in the form of a so-called People's Democracy or People's Republic or some related form of state flowing from an implementation or founded on the doctrine [of] Marxism Leninism."

Throughout the preliminary hearings Senior Prosecutor Oswald Pirow (a retired lawyer and publicist who has been enthusiastic about Hitler and Portuguese dictator Salazar) built his case on the allegedly savage emotions of black Africans. He said: "It is possible for quite a lot of what we have quoted to be preached in Hyde Park without leading to trouble. But there is very little of what we have quoted which can be preached to a meeting of Africans in an excited state . . ."

HAND-PICKED JUDGES: The long trial seems paradoxical in South Africa where Africans are swiftly punished with scarcely a nod to due process. It was made necessary by the scope of the government's dragnet which rounded up Protestant clergymen along with Communists. Anti-Nationalists of all kinds rallied to the defense. (The Bishop of Johannesburg, a retired Supreme Court judge and the leader of the Labor Party in Parliament head the Treason Trial Defense Fund.) The government was further restrained by the world-wide press coverage and the presence of prominent legal observers who watched over the preliminary hearings and are again on hand for the trial.

A "special" court was set up to try the case. Minister of Justice Charles R. Swart broke customary procedure to designate the judges himself. He picked three of his own appointees with a combined total of 12 years' judicial experience to handle the nation's most celebrated, most complex legal case. Senior Justice Rumpff is said to be a member of the Broederbond, a powerful secret brotherhood dedicated to white supremacy. Justice Ludorf had a pro-Nazi, anti-Semitic reputation during World War II and Justice Kennedy is the son of a Nationalist Party official.

After being challenged by the defense Judge Ludorf withdrew and was replaced by Justice Simon Bekker. Justice Rumpff, also challenged, refused to withdraw.

IN OLD VIENNA: As the trial began the prosecution offered a massive display of documentary exhibits including a book of Russian recipes, a student's essay on an 18th Century Vienna settlement and a description of a scenic tour. Defense counsel Israel Maisels said that the prosecution would keep the court sitting for 18 months to listen to "this rot and rubbish." He charged that the government still did not know what its case was and that on the basis of the present indictment it would take the defense two years to prepare its case.

The defense has little hope in the court but relies rather on the spotlight of world attention that may center on Pretoria in the coming months. The glare may embarrass the Strydom government into decency at a time when it needs Western approval and financial assistance.

Meanwhile, the UN was asked for the seventh time to take up the matter of South Africa's racial policies. Joining to submit such an item for the regular Assembly session scheduled for Sept. 16 were Ceylon, Malaya, Ghana, India, Indonesia and Iran of the Asian-African bloc and four other countries not previously identified with the South African protest: Greece, Haiti, Ireland and Uruguay.

. . . and do it

THERE is only one argument for doing something; the rest are arguments for doing nothing. The argument for doing something is that it is the right thing to do.

—F. M. Cornford,
Microcosmographia Academica.

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Powell's victory

(Continued from Page 1)

bolts of oratorical thunder were directed as much against DeSapio and Tammany's main spokesman in Harlem, Manhattan Borough President Hulan Jack, as against Brown.

HARLEM BELIEVED HIM: Powell said the nation was "a white man's country of dedicated hypocrisy and of organized and frequently legalized contempt of law," and Harlem was ready to believe him.

The result was that in a district with 81,000 registered Democrats the machine was able to poll less than 5,000 votes. And those came mainly from civil servants who felt they had a stake in local patronage, white collar workers and the professionals whom rank-and-file Harlemites used to call the "dikty" folks. Only in the ten predominantly-white election districts of the 7th A.D. did Brown outdraw the Congressman.

On the other hand, Powell romped to victory in the election districts where Negro, Puerto Rican and Italian working people bulk largest. He added an extra dash of spice to the winning by running up a 151-72 majority in the apartment house in which Hulan Jack lives.

UNCLE TAMMANY: In his post-election street-corner appearances Powell shared with his audiences his jubilation and some part of his future plans. One of his campaign workers said they had put the "whammy on Tammany" and asked everybody to "shout after me: one-two-three-four, Uncle Tom has got to go." And the people shouted.

What next? Powell made it plain that, though he also had the Republican nomination, he was a Democrat. He would keep together the independent political machine with which he had won—a combination of Tammany dissidents, volunteers, church workers and local trade union officials. His first target was six of the seven Tammany A.D. captains in Harlem. Outside the headquarters of one of them, Elijah Crump of the 12th A.D. South, he intoned, "Dump Crump!" and it seemed to sound good to the crowd. If the discredited leaders did not resign, Powell said, he would run candidates against them in 1959.

"HARRIMAN NEEDS YOU": It was clear that even before then he would throw his newly-certified weight around in the state. He reminded his audience that Gov. Harriman had promised to support him in the general election and added: "I don't need Harriman; Harriman needs you." Asked previously if he might support Republican shoo-in Nelson Rockefeller in the gubernatorial elections, he answered: "Mr. Rockefeller hasn't spoken to me about it." Clearly, for a time, Powell was going to be hard to get.

It was just as clear that the Powell victory intensified the long-standing dilemma of national Democratic policy-makers. The N. Y. **Post** recognized that "beyond the area of local politics the man now has a tremendous opportunity to influence events on a national scale. He not only has captured the imagination of Harlem but of Negroes throughout the country." And Negroes throughout the country, traditionally Democrats, are increasingly insurgent.

WHAT IT MEANS: The Powell victory was a kind of Negro declaration of the right of self-determination within Tammany Hall and the Democratic party. Such an aim is obviously much easier proclaimed than achieved. But it is of considerable importance that a hard-pressed, fed-up, desperate people have let it be known the machine can no longer control their votes.

One may not be able to tell the exact shape of the political future, but the Harlem portent is good.

THERE WASN'T A FROWN IN THE HOUSE THE NIGHT THAT ADAM GOT THE NEWS
Congressman Powell (center) surrounded by a group of his jubilant supporters

THE LEFT HAND KNOWETH
Dr. W.E.B. DuBois signs a petition for the Independent-Socialist ticket offered by Governor candidate John T. McManus

Will you help put Peace on the ballot?

(Continued from Page 1)

above all to put peace on the ballot. They arrived at their decisions in open and democratic conference. This is the fact of the matter, no matter how many scoffing quotation marks **The Worker** puts fore and aft the word socialist in referring to the new movement, and no matter how many advertisements it refuses to print.

If the CP leadership maintains that American progressives will speed their objectives by working in the Democratic Party, that is their right. But it should also be the right of a new group to have its position and its candidates presented without distortion and censorship in any medium of communication — left, right or center—and that, unfortunately, has not been the case.

We were pleased to note that the entire Independent-Socialist ticket last week rejected a curious proposal by the CP leadership made Aug. 10 that all of its candidates, except Corliss Lamont for Senator, withdraw as a condition for CP support. We were doubly pleased to note that it was Lamont who led in the rejection.

THE GUARDIAN HAS from its beginning ten years ago expressed the conviction that there will be no real progress in America until an alternative to the blood-letting and profit-taking of the old parties is allowed to be presented to the people. Nothing has happened in the ten years to shake that conviction.

As a non-communist pro-socialist publication the GUARDIAN has supported every expression of independent political action that has come to our attention. In that spirit we support the New York State campaign to the extent of having the honor to supply the candidate for Governor on the ticket.

FROM EVERY SECTION of the country and from abroad we have had expressions of keen interest and warm hope in this campaign. We are persuaded that a strong and forthright vote in New York State for the Independent-Socialist ticket will give heart to progressive Americans everywhere and a new respect for American independence in foreign lands.

This campaign is a beginning. It can lead to greater things. It can secure a base for decent and honest political action by millions of Americans who one day will come to see how they have been hoodwinked and fleeced by the political establishment of our time. But they will not come to see it if such a beginning is not made.

—THE EDITORS

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PATRONIZE GUARDIAN ADVERTISERS

IF YOU REALLY WANT TO KNOW HOW TO RUN A MEETING

The day Anna Louise came back to Moscow

By Anna Louise Strong
Special to the Guardian

MOSCOW

MY RETURN TO MOSCOW after nine years was chaperoned by Nina Popova, a chic and amazing woman who runs 64 Societies of Friendship and Cultural Relations between the U.S.S.R. and 64 countries. She has six vice-chairmen to take over in her absence. If this is the Soviet "new woman" she has already done the job to "catch up and surpass America." Nina could challenge Eleanor Roosevelt on any score.

She invited me to the U.S.S.R. as a two-week guest of the Soviet Peace Committee and I found myself on Flight Six of the special Peace Flights, with Nina feeding me chocolates along the way. We were among 250 delegates from many lands all invited from the Stockholm Peace Conference to tour the U.S.S.R.

My first hours in Moscow did not come up to the standard set by Nina. I reached my hotel at 3 a.m. with one piece of baggage missing and one busted (they came later and were repaired in two days). I found a hot stuffy room with windows nailed shut.

"Construction outside," said the porter. "Thieves might use the scaffolding to enter and steal."

OTHER SIDE: I sank into a deep sleep and woke at 6 a.m. with a headache and in a sweat. I stumbled to the bathroom for a dash of cold water, and the faucet sent a blast of gas into my face. Cursing, I dressed, refreshed my face with cold water in an ordinary "ladies room" down the hall and demanded another room. I got one, with apologies, but I learned in the process that one side of a hotel that used to be Moscow's swankiest had its windows nailed shut while the other side let the hot sun in with hardly a thin gauze curtain as protection.

"Great are the Russians, they can stand anything," I muttered. "But when do I get any sleep?"

These dark thoughts grew actually subversive when, at 9:30, a "peace secretary" woke me to ask for a copy of "my speech." I barked that I hadn't one and couldn't produce one without a typewriter. Then I dropped off again and was aroused at 10:15 by two men triumphantly bearing a typewriter.

"Now," said the translator happily, "you can give me the speech by noon."

A MIRACLE: The rest of the day went about like that and I finally went off to the peace meeting at 6 p.m. muttering about hotels, interpreters, ventilation and "slave labor." I entered the stadium—and found a miracle. Never in any land—and I am an old hand at meetings—have I seen a meeting run so smoothly and efficiently. We poured onto a huge stage set with 250 comfortably upholstered chairs for the peace delegates—all nations, all costumes, all colors—facing a hall like Madison Square Garden filled with 15,000 people. An audience straight from offices and factories, neat but not gaudy in summer clothes.

We speakers sat at a long table at the front of the stage; still further front was a rostrum surrounded by microphones. The chairman of the Moscow Trade Unions gave the chair to the poet Tikhonov, chairman of the Soviet Peace Committee.

Believe it or not, they put on 15 speakers and 10 interpreters in one hour and 43 minutes, smoothly and without strain. And at precisely 7:43 the meeting was over and a resolution passed and people went home to dinner. For anyone who knows meetings, this one was in a class with Sputnik!

Photo by IPPHOS

WILL THE CHIEFS PLEASE COPY

In Jakarta, Indonesia, President Sukarno (c.) poses for picture with U.S. Ambassador H.P. Jones (l.) and Soviet Ambassador D.A. Zhukov. He asked the photographer to send a copy to President Eisenhower and Premier Khrushchev to demonstrate his "miniature summit."

HOW IT WORKS: First guest speaker was Kuo Mo Jo, vice premier of China, the most important country and personality present. Next came Iraq, the nation most in the headlines, followed by the United Arab Republic and Lebanon. After Lebanon, in a sequence appreciated by the audience, came the U.S.A.

I learned that the Peace Committee, which put on the meeting, is a voluntary organization supported by gifts from all over the U.S.S.R. The central organization has 10 paid workers, but all the local and regional organizations are staffed by volunteers. The Orthodox Church contributed 600,000 rubles last year and collections were made by trade unions and factories. The audience of 15,000 had come on tickets passed out in the factories in the 48 hours after a phone call from Stockholm had arranged for the meetings.

After the first speakers I knew that my first lines were all wrong. So I wrote five lines and passed them down the table to the interpreter. As we walked to the speakers' box together, I crossed out my first five lines and pointed to the new ones. When I saw how fast she got the point and how quickly she swung into the mood of the meeting, I forgot all the tortures of the day.

We began: "Friends, I bring you greetings from those Americans—and they are many—who do not agree with Mr. Dulles' foreign policy, but who seek peaceful coexistence with the U.S.S.R."

LISTENING, FOSTER? The applause began on that and continued. After the meeting, when we went out to our autos, hundreds of Moscow citizens gathered around me, smiling, waving, symbolically shaking hands.

And I knew, as never before, how passionately these people want to be friends with the U.S. More than with any other country . . . for only friendship with the U.S. can give them security in peace.

Next day our meeting filled half the front pages of the press and was repeated often on the TV. The late night program boiled down to just three speakers: Tikhonov, an Indian woman and myself. I felt again how terrifically important it was to speak of friendship between the U.S.S.R. and the U.S.

I wish the whole American people could have seen on television the love that Moscow crowd tried to express for my words. Somehow I think that even Mr. Dulles could get a cheer in Moscow if he would one day speak words of friendly peace.

The UN debate

(Continued from Page 1)

The President's speech had in it scorn for the Soviet Union's "ballistic blackmail," and the UAR's "indirect aggression," the promise of an economic plan to make "the desert bloom" with U.S. dollars if the Arabs proved tractable. It had very little mention of the U. S. Marines in Lebanon or the British in Jordan.

THE SOVIET POSITION: That omission was quickly noted. Gromyko denounced the British and Americans as "violators of the peace" guided only by one motive: "Oil, oil and again oil." He warned the world not to be lulled, to heed the lesson of those statesmen who on the eve of World War II were still saying the worst could not happen. In a sense Gromyko spoke for China, saying that his delegation was guided by the understanding reached at the recent meeting of Nikita Khrushchev and Mao Tse-tung.

The Soviets had offered a resolution calling for the withdrawal of U.S. and British troops but also instructing the Secy. General of the U.N. to strengthen the U.N. observers' force in Lebanon and send observers to Jordan as well. These UN forces would supervise the troop withdrawals and also watch the frontiers of the two nations.

Gromyko said the Russians were prepared to sit down with all other delegations to search for some more palatable formula so long as it would include the withdrawal of the troops.

THE ARAB VIEW: Mahmoud Fawzi of the United Arab Republic took up the diplomat's fine scalpel where Gromyko had left off with his blunt approach. Commenting on British assurances of withdrawal as soon as possible from Jordan, Fawzi recalled that Britain had stationed troops temporarily in Egypt in 1882 and that "it took no less than 73 years for the United Kingdom . . . to effect that imminent withdrawal."

He continued: "As for the return of the prodigal sons of Britain, not to their homes in the north, but to Jordan . . . we find no amount of resentful words which could express our feeling and our views. Yet words or no words, the armed forces of the United Kingdom shall have to withdraw." The UAR, he said, found the Soviet resolution "clear and extremely moderate."

FORMULA SOUGHT: The President's economic plan was quickly forgotten in the corridor parleys where the politicking raged furiously throughout the week. It soon became clear that the U.S. and Britain could not command the necessary two-thirds majority for an out-and-out endorsement of their military action. The Western search was for a formula that would allow for troop withdrawals with a measure of dignity and some safeguard for the precariously-perched King Hussein of Jordan. Hope lay in a vague resolution sponsored by Norway that would turn over the whole mess to Hammarskjold to work out an answer with the help of all concerned.

To win backing even for that watered-down resolution the U.S. had to struggle with Latin Americans, Asians and Africans. The Latins strongly opposed any phrase that might justify armed intervention by citing the request of a ruler for help against his people.

To appease the angry ex-colonials Britain and the U. S. in separate notes promised to withdraw troops if the Assembly, by a two-thirds vote, should find their forces unnecessary in Lebanon and Jordan. Most Asian, Arab and socialist countries still held out against it.

42ND ST. MYTHS: Several myths dominated the UN conversations: (1) that the Arabs entertain deep national feelings for the artificial divisions worked out by British and French map makers years ago; (2) that their subservience can be had at bargain prices; (3) that condescension is a useful tactic with them.

It did not sit well with Arab delegates to hear the President speak of their countries as "new nations" that must "learn the methods of growth." The President's representative Robert Murphy pulled a worse boner when he said that the U.S. could live with Arab nationalism if it were "properly managed and controlled."

Throughout the week of talk at the UN the Arabs continued to work the Middle East story their own way. UAR President Nasser concluded an amicable conference with Crown Prince Faisal of Saudi Arabia, once a bastion of Western power in the Middle East. Faisal summed up by saying that "clouds had been cleared away" which had hung over relationships between the two countries. In the UN Assembly Saudi Arabia's Ahmad Shukairy debunked the West's myths and denounced the flood of proposals on "how to defend the Arabs from the Arabs." He called this "a flagrant injustice coupled with malice and mischief."

AN ARAB RIGHT: The Arabs, he said, must be treated as "one single people, one single nation." He asserted the Arab right to be "lord and master of their homeland from the Atlantic to the Arabian Gulf." He attacked not Israel but "Zionism" as anti-Arab and said its headquarters were in the U.S. He blamed the West for the troubles of the Arabs and said:

"Having inflicted the damage, the West comes here to ask why is the Middle East disturbed." There is only a short time, he said, to find a solution "on the highest political level . . . There must be a rushing consent to Arab aspirations before they are achieved without consent."

That so eloquent a declaration should come from a backward, feudal and slave-holding Arab state weakened it as a call to freedom; but its force and eloquence left no doubt of Arab unity and vigor.

The U.S. counted heavily on Iran; its delegate Djalal Abdoh came through with an attack on "negative nationalism," meaning that which comes from Cairo. But as Abdoh was speaking, N.Y. **Times** correspondent E.W Kenworthy was filing a dispatch from Washington reporting that U.S. officials were "somewhat apprehensive" over the internal situation in Iran where there is widespread dissatisfaction with the regime of Shah Mohammed Riza Pahlevi. They apparently feared another Baghdad explosion.

TENSION IN JORDAN: The Lebanese delegate Charles Malik, was friendly to the U.S., of course, but clearly a lame duck. He was appointed by President Camille Chamoun who is to leave office on Sept. 23. The opposition sent an envoy to the UN who was not likely to be seated even if he got past the U.S. Immigration authorities; but in any case he would make Malik look even lamer.

In Amman, Jordan, even 4,000 British paratroopers seemed insufficient to keep Hussein on his throne for long. Jordanian military courts kept grinding out verdicts and firing squads did their best to curb discontent. The Manchester **Guardian** described one trial of Jordanian rebels, presided over by a Brigadier who "knew that he might well be writing his own death sentence too; the forces he was judging are much more powerful, much more irresistible than the strength of his own authority . . ."

Western statesmen last week, seemed to be very much in the same spot as the Brigadier.

On history, conscience and Howard Fast

WITH THE EUROPEAN debut of **The Naked God** in Britain this month, the outside world may now examine the soul of the much-translated novelist Howard Fast. From all reports, the spectacle is a melancholy one for all who have looked up to Fast as a pillar of progressive thought and action.

But if there is any threat of Fast's recantation causing widespread defections from the movement, it would be well if **The Naked God** could be followed around the globe by Hershel D. Meyer's pamphlet on "the case of Howard Fast."*

As one still loyal to the cause of the Soviet revolution, Meyer's bitterness toward Fast is natural; yet it is nothing compared with the bitterness of a Byron (whom he quotes) toward the betrayal of the French revolutionary cause by British poet-laureate Southey. To expose Fast's instability and inflated ego, Meyer needs to put little adornment upon Fast's own words about his "hatreds, nightmares, fears" while in the Communist Party. To illustrate the feebleness of Fast's rationalizations, nothing needs adding to his own statement that in the U.S. citadel of capitalism "the individual in his work and in his rights is always recognized and defended."

BUT CRITICISM is only useful in such an area when accompanied by hard self-criticism. An exposure of Fast and the false attitudes he represents requires analysis of those factors in the Communist parties which have turned not only the unstable, but also many staunch progressives, away from them. This task Meyer is not afraid to tackle.

With regard to the Khrushchev Report revelations which purportedly (but Meyer doesn't believe it) caused Fast's break with the party, Meyer strongly indicts the Soviet CP leaders for allowing terror to develop. At the same time he points to the carnage and crimes which have accompanied every attempt at progress, and to the "irrationality with which even reason and justice become defiled by the struggle of classes." These accompaniments to the socialist revolution he seeks not to excuse but to explain.

With regard to Fast's attack on the CPUSA, Meyer offers the rather curious rebuttal that U.S. capitalist courts did not find it had "committed any crimes." Yet he is acutely aware of the party's tendency to "develop a narrowness akin to religious fanaticism." He thinks that the "sense of total righteousness" produced in Communists by the very nature of their struggle leads inevitably to harshness and fanaticism, and that these characteristics cannot be expected to disappear "so long as there are people determined upon destroying Communism with the fire of hydrogen bombs."

WITH THIS PESSIMISTIC conclusion many Communists have shown agreement by falling out of the active ranks, though in most cases without the public breast-beating of a Fast. Other progressives will call for a more thorough analysis of the "harshness and fanaticism" in the conviction that they are not inevitable and, if not corrected at least in countries with a liberal tradition, are potentially fatal to the movement. They will also call for an analysis (which Meyer does not attempt) of the continuing blindness toward the instability of a Fast until after he himself exposes it in an act of betrayal.

Meyer's study of the Fast case and its implications is well thought out as far as it goes, digestible and provocative. It provides a good basis for discussion, in a proper spirit of self-criticism, of the mutual responsibilities of the movement and the individuals within its ranks.

—Cedric Belfrage

**HISTORY & CONSCIENCE, by Hershel D. Meyer. Anvil-Atlas-New Century, 832 Broadway, N.Y.C. 3. 63 pp. $1.*

Young Negro gets death stay in New York

NEW YORK'S Gov. Harriman on Aug. 11 gave a reprieve to Jackson Turner Jr., scheduled to die in the electric chair in Sing Sing prison Aug. 14 for his part in a Queens, N. Y. holdup in which a storekeeper was shot to death. Turner, 22, and three younger men, all Negroes, were convicted of murder early this year. Their appeals failed and all were sentenced to die during the week of Aug. 11.

On July 30 Gov. Harriman commuted the sentences of the youngest two to life imprisonment. A third had already received a court stay until Oct. 27 to prepare an appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court. Gov. Harriman's reprieve gives Turner until the same date to prepare a similar appeal.

Among the points in the appeals will be the fact that all were tried by an all-white jury, from which the only Negro juror qualifying from the panel was excluded by peremptory challenge by the prosecutor.

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(A) **Giorgio de Chirico. "Morning Meditation."** From a private collection. A scene from a metaphysical world of utter silence, with umber and mustard tones in the foreground, and space of sharply demarcated zones before a garishly blue sea. Conveys a haunting impression, with a mysterious power evoking an image of eternity. 26x32".

(B) **Girl Picking Flax.** From an Egyptian wall painting in ancient Thebes, 1400 years B.C. A serenely beautiful full length portrait of a slender woman with braided hair. A sophisticated work, among the most beautiful and enduring specimens of its kind. A textured wall, eroded and septic clean from burning heat, holds in its embrace a white clad figure that suggests the eternal nature of life and the imperishable quality of beauty. A study in ancient grace that is as modern as tomorrow. 23x30".

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(D) **Hans Jaenisch (1956) "Discussion In a Steeple."** An abstract concept of soaring birds imposed against a broad dome of smoldering red, with a streak of sky sweeping full length across the painting like an arresting arm. A tremendously dramatic array of forms and colors. 26x32".

(E) **Juan Miro (1924).** An intriguing abstraction, "Composition" (titled "Maternity" by the painter). From the Roland Penrose Collection, London. Miro has seized on significant details of a child and a mother's breast, held together by lines, with each element assigned a firm place in space. A splendid piece of work, beautifully composed, with dark planes and short, red curving lines accenting the textured background. 26x32".

(F) **F. Henry Fusell. "Woman on a Sofa" (1795).** Kunsthaus, Zurich. The smallest of the group: 21x20" on paper that measures 23x30". A lovely wash and line drawing of an elegantly attired woman, sitting cross-legged on a sofa. A field of subdued colors in the taupe-mauve range provides the context into which the artist has delineated a subject of charm and captivating appeal.

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An urgent message to New Yorkers:

REPORT ON THE INDEPENDENT SOCIALIST PETITION CAMPAIGN

We have now reached a crucial stage in our effort to get on the ballot in the 1958 state-wide elections. We are over the top in more than two-thirds of the upstate counties in which we need a minimum of 50 signatures—and are well on the way to completing our petition goals in the others. This has already exceeded our expectations by several thousand signatures.

In New York City, however, our problem is urgent.

A total of 12,000 signatures is required throughout the state. In order to insure that we have a sufficiently large number of valid signatures to withstand any challenge, we have set a goal of 20,000 signatures for New York City alone. With only two weeks remaining before the Sept. 9 deadline for filing petitions we are far short of this goal. An emergency effort is required.

We are at a decisive point. We appeal to you for help. So that you may participate as fully as possible we have called:

AN ALL-OUT WEEK-END PETITION MOBILIZATION

for SATURDAY, AUGUST 23

at 11 a.m., at Campaign Headquarters, 799 Broadway (at 11 St.) Rm. 242 (one flight up) PHONE: GR 3-2141

for SUNDAY, AUGUST 24

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BOTH OFFICES WILL BE OPEN ALL DAY UNTIL 8 P.M.
COME DOWN—BRING YOUR FRIENDS.

Set aside one of these days—or as many hours as you can—to help put peace and socialism on the ballot in November. At the mobilization points you will be able to team up with others doing the job and you will be directed to the best areas for signature gathering.

ALSO IN YOUR OWN NEIGHBORHOOD

Similar mobilization points will be set up for Sat., Aug. 23, for Uptown Manhattan, Brooklyn, Queens, the Bronx. These points will be open all day also. **Phone GRamercy 3-2141 for information about these neighborhood mobilizations.**

AT OTHER TIMES FOR THE DURATION OF THE DRIVE our campaign headquarters at 799 Broadway will be on an emergency basis from 10 a.m. until 10 p.m. to put this drive across. If you have time week days or during evenings to collect signatures, come down or phone us and we will send you petitions and instructions.

Also needed: volunteers to work at Campaign Headquarters on paper work necessary to check petition signatures.

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CLASSIFIED

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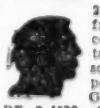

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NEW YORK CLASSIFIED

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THE GALLERY

ALTHOUGH THE ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION claimed it was impressed with the UN report on the effects of atomic radiation, it concluded that "man must learn to live with radiation." Even if it kills him . . . On recession, former Secy. of the Treasury George Humphrey says: "I can't see anything that would throw us into a further decline unless people become alarmed by the rising cost of living in the face of continued unemployment." . . . An Air Force press release reports the "definization" of a contract . . . Leopold Stokowski invited Dmitri Shostakovich to come to New York on Sept. 25 when he will conduct the composer's Eleventh Symphony at Carnegie Hall . . . King Feature writer George Dixon lists some of the government literature that has passed his desk recently: A recipe from the Dept. of Agriculture on how to make a peach upside-down cake marked "Confidential"; a brochure from Secy. of Agriculture Benson called "The Sex Life of Asparagus"; a pamphlet on "How to Take Off A Wet Bathing Suit"; and a warning from Postmaster General Summerfield that people who steal pens from post offices are liable to fine and imprisonment.

CLIFFORD ODETS COMPLAINS: "I don't see one writer around who really comments on the extraordinary things happening in America today. No young people are speaking out." Critical of the young writers who spend their talent on television scripts, he says: "In my day I would get paid for a commercial job, then go away and write what I wanted. That was the whole reason for the job, to earn money to write the things that mattered." . . . Vance Bourjaily is a writer who seems to be trying the Odets formula. He has published two novels (a third is due out this month) which received excellent critical notice, but earned him not enough to continue full-time writing. He rejected the notion of sharing his novel-writing time with television work in favor of a post on the U. of Iowa's faculty. He says, "The appeal is not money but all the free time I have." Some of the leisure is spent on softball games where his class is divided: poets vs. prose writers. For the record: last year the prose writers won, six games to one.

London Daily Mirror
"When are you going to start writing something besides westerns?"

FRANCIS J. BROWN, staff associate of the American Council on Education, got a first-hand lesson in the advantages of nationalized medicine last month. During a tour of the U.S.S.R. he became ill in Frunze, a small town 3,000 miles southeast of Moscow. At the local hospital the surgeon performed an emergency operation. The surgeon's office was cleared to make a private room for Brown. The assistant surgeon was assigned to stay with Brown round-the-clock during his stay. A car picked up Mrs. Brown every morning, drove her to the hospital and returned her every night. Nurses brought the only fan in the hospital to his room and each day picked fresh raspberries for his meals. After 16 days Brown recovered sufficiently to leave. There was no charge for any of the services. . . . In Evansville, Ind., in the chapel at Camp Reveal, a man walked by a flashing neon sign reading, "He watches you every minute," and stole an eight-foot painting of Christ.

A COMPANY IN MONTCLAIR, N.J. is offering a "Drawkcab Kcolc": a clock that tells time backwards—and for only $8.98. An "authentic gold-plated metal wall watch-fob chain" is $1 extra . . . When Los Angeles brought in Dr. Wayne McMillen of the U. of Chicago to direct a mental health survey, he did not know he would have to contend with State Sen. Hugh P. Donnelly. At a public hearing Donnelly said: "Mental health programs are part of a communist plot to seize control of peoples' minds." He asked McMillen: "Why this sudden emphasis on mental health? Why are we being sold on the idea that we are now threatened with all sorts of mental disorders and emotional disturbances? Where is the money coming from, and who is promoting this?" McMillen answered: "You might be better advised to ask a psychiatrist."

—Robert E. Light

Bouquet

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Please accept my heartiest congratulations on maintaining your wonderful, aware and progressive coverage of world news. It's such a relief after wading through the mish-mash of the local newspapers, to pick up the GUARDIAN and get a clear, lucid account of what's really going on. Keep up the good work!

Joan Bishop

YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO

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Photo: Roz and Joe Balcombe

OLD FRIENDS MEET BACKSTAGE AT THE ROYAL ALBERT HALL IN LONDON
GUARDIAN editors Cedric Belfrage (l.) and James Aronson (r.) flank Paul Robeson after concert

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- GET ON BOARD, LITTLE CHILDREN
- THE HOUSE I LIVE IN
- LOCH LOMOND
- DRINK TO ME ONLY WITH THINE EYES
- JOSHUA FOUGHT THE BATTLE OF JERICHO
- ALL THROUGH THE NIGHT

A WORD TO THE WISE: Although we have a good initial supply, with the great demand for Robeson records our stock may soon be depleted. If you really want this album and don't want to wait for a repressing, ORDER NOW.

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NEWSPAPER

REPORT TO READERS

Notes on a reunion

(Continued from Page 2)

and it was the first time in six years that the two were together on a stage.

There were eight encores, and a little speech in which Paul said that he expected to be in England for a long time (roar of applause) and that he expected to come and go (a greater roar prevented him from saying "as I please"); the communication was electric.

The press notices were almost all excellent, except for the **Daily Express**, which has been carrying on a splenetic one-sided feud with Robeson for years. For a unique coincidence singer Harry Belafonte made his first British appearance that same night (a sold-out audience of 4,000 which loved him). Some of the papers attempted to report the dual event like a prize fight: Can a good young man (age 31) lick a good older man (age 60)? But neither took the bait, and Belafonte, in response to a comment that his singing was more light-hearted than Robeson's, told a reporter: "It is because Robeson made his protest bitterly that we can be more light-hearted now."

As I left England, Robeson was about to take off for the Soviet Union and a rest, and then back to Britain for a three-month concert tour all over the Isles, and for rehearsals for **Othello** at Stratford next season.

Lancaster in London Daily Express

". . . and you can tell your American friends that over here we're not just sitting down waiting for the recession, but are taking imaginative counter-measures, such as bringing down the price of port."

TWO WEEKS IN FRANCE were barely enough to confirm two impressions: (1) Paris remains one of the most glorious and satisfying cities of the world; (2) there is a mood of fatalism in France about de Gaulle and the future that goes from Left to Right.

The last time I saw Paris was a bleak post-war March day in 1946. It was gray and hungry. In August, 1958, it was bright and obviously prosperous. There were thousands upon thousands of small cars in the streets and on the roads out of the city; motorbikes were common. The shops were full, the restaurants crowded, the press as splashy as ever. There were white-pain ed signs on walls and on the streets reading: "Fascism will not pass" and "De Gaulle, NO!" They were somewhat washed out. The talk was about vacations (on Aug. 1, 2,000,000 people left Paris, mostly going south) and the possibility of getting a car, of the incredible housing shortage and how to get a decent apartment without having to buy it for millions of francs.

Was it true that people are living better? I asked several people. Yes, it was, but it was also true that most of them take on an extra job to make it possible. And even if they have more money they cannot find a better place to live.

WHAT ABOUT THE FRENCH CP and de Gaulle? I asked several Communists. For the most part they shrugged: "The Party says vote 'No' on Sept. 28, but then what? There is no program for the future. Voting 'No' is not enough." There seemed to be a good deal of dissension in the Party but few defections. The dissidents were staying in to fight for their ideas. The Party seemed still strong among the basic workers, but the spirit of militancy did not appear to be present. These are impressions; it would be foolish to offer more than that after such a short stay.

I visited a good bit in the Paris area, in Normandy and in Burgundy, to meet (for the first time) GUARDIAN correspondent Anne Bauer, vacationing with her husband. There were a minimum of cathedrals seen and a maximum of people, including one session in Paris with about 30 people, many of them Americans hounded out of jobs in the U.S. These people, most of them with their hands full making ends meet, had a fund-raising party for the GUARDIAN and I came away with a modest contribution for the paper which moved me deeply. But I worked for it too: from 9 p.m. to 3 a.m. I answered questions about the U.S. until someone said: "Let him up for air."

ONE OF THE DEEPEST IMPRESSIONS I came home with was the love that people have for the GUARDIAN the world over. The report from the furthest outpost came from Israel Epstein, in London on home leave with his wife from China. The issues that get to Peking are passed around until they return to their original owner in tatters.

But perhaps the profoundest feeling I brought home with me was that although Cedric Belfrage is free to roam the world (finances permitting), his heart remains in the one country he is forbidden to enter. And that is a matter which we intend to look into in good order.

—James Aronson

LOS ANGELES

TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE GUARDIAN MUST BE CELEBRATED IN LOS ANGELES IN A WAY THAT ALL READERS AND FRIENDS WILL PARTICIPATE. STOP. GUARDIAN JUBILEE COMMITTEE WANTS, NEEDS HELP. STOP. TO VOLUNTEER, OFFER SUGGESTIONS, ASK QUESTIONS CALL JACK FOX AT AN 8-7777 OR MAURY MITCHELL AT WE 3-3042. STOP. WITH YOUR HELP WE CAN MAKE NOVEMBER 8 A NIGHT TO REMEMBER. DON'T STOP.